# Neighborhood Statistics
## From the 1980 Census

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Data for neighborhoods were prepared by the Census Bureau for the first time from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Almost 1,300 cities, counties, townships, and other areas participated in the 1980 Census Neighborhood Statistics Program (NSP).

Following Census Bureau guidelines, NSP participants defined "Neighbor-hood Publication Areas" (which were usually whole cities or counties) and, within these areas, the neighborhoods for which they wanted data prepared. These neighborhoods do not always coincide with the common, local perception of neighborhoods. For example, some communities defined what actually are neighborhood subareas, because traditional neighborhoods were too large to be useful areas of analysis.

Information about the neighborhood boundaries was sent to the Census Bureau for use in tabulating the data. The neighborhood statistics then were provided to a local contact person for use in the community.

To find out if your community participated in the NSP, contact your local city or county planning agency, State Data Center, or the nearest Census Bureau regional office. More information about State Data Centers and regional offices is found at the end of this booklet.

FIGURE 1.   Subject Items Included in the 1980 Census

## Complete-Count Items [1]

| Population | Housing | |
|---|---|---|
| Household relationship | Number of living quarters at address | Acreage and presence of commercial establishment or medical office |
| Sex | Access to unit | Value of home (owner-occupied units and condominiums) |
| Race | Complete plumbing facilities | |
| Age | Number of rooms | Contract rent (renter-occupied units) |
| Marital status | Tenure (whether unit is owned or rented) | Vacant for rent, for sale, etc., and duration of vacancy |
| Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent | Condominium identification | |

## Sample Items [2]

| Population | Means of transportation to work | Acreage and crop sales |
|---|---|---|
| School enrollment | Private vehicle occupancy | Source of water |
| Years of school completed | Year last worked | Sewage disposal |
| State or foreign country of birth | Industry | Heating equipment |
| Citizenship and year of immigration | Occupation | Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking |
| Language spoken at home and ability to speak English | Class of worker | Costs of utilities and fuels |
| | Number of weeks worked in 1979 | Complete kitchen facilities |
| Ancestry | Usual hours worked per week in 1979 | Number of bedrooms |
| Residence in 1975 | Unemployment in 1979 | Number of bathrooms |
| Activity in 1975 | Income in 1979 by source | Telephone |
| Veteran status and period of service | Poverty status in 1979 | Air-conditioning |
| Work disability and public transportation disability | | Number of automobiles |
| Children ever born | **Housing** | Number of light trucks and vans |
| Marital history | Type of unit and units in structure | Homeowner shelter costs for mortgage, real estate taxes, and hazard insurance |
| Labor force status | Stories in building and presence of elevator | |
| Hours worked | Year structure built | |
| Place of work | Year householder moved into unit | |
| Travel time to work | | |

[1] Questions on complete-count items were asked of everyone or about every housing unit.

[2] Questions on sample items were asked of just a sample of people or housing units. Approximately every fifth household received a questionnaire with sample questions, as well as the complete-count questions.

## WHAT NEIGHBORHOOD DATA ARE AVAILABLE?

A report has been prepared for each locally defined "Neighborhood Publication Area" (NPA). Each report presents data for the total NPA, each neighborhood in the NPA, and the remainder (if any) of the NPA in which neighborhoods were not defined. Most of the subjects asked about in the 1980 census (see figure 1) are covered in NSP reports. More extensive data for the NPA's are available on computer tape.

Although the Census Bureau did not produce neighborhood maps, they frequently are available at a local planning agency. If not, a user can obtain 1980 block statistics maps and determine neighborhood areas using the "Geographic Definition of Neighborhoods," a listing of what specific census areas constitute each neighborhood. The listing is part of each NSP report.

Each NSP report contains an explanatory text, 11 detailed data tables, a narrative profile for each neighborhood, and the "Geographic Definition of Neighborhoods." Figure 2 shows the first of the tables with notations explaining various aspects of it.

## Data Tables

Some of the tables present data about the population, such as age, family composition, income, and employment status. Others present data about housing, such as median value or rent, persons per room, type of heating equipment, and year built. Selected data are reported separately for racial groups and the Spanish-origin population. For examples of population and housing data tables, see figures 3 and 4.

FIGURE 2. Features of a Census Table



Table number and title ———→ Table P-1. **General and Family Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

**The Area Neighborhoods**

| | Neighborhood 011 | Neighborhood 012 | Neighborhood 013 |

Column heads ( or "header")

**URBAN AND RURAL**

Indentation—May indicate that item is a subpart of the preceding item. In this case, "Inside" and "Outside" urbanized areas are component parts of "Urban."

Total persons
Urban
  Inside urbanized areas
  Outside urbanized areas
Rural

**RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

White
Black
  Percent of total persons
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]
Other

Spanish origin[2]
  Percent of total persons

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP**

For major categories like these, indentation means the reverse of that noted above. Here "In households" and "In group quarters" are subcategories of "Total persons." Also "Family householder," "non-family householder," etc. are subcategories of "Persons in households."

Total persons
  In households
Family householder
Nonfamily householder        Male
                             Female
Spouse
Other relatives
Nonrelatives
Persons per household
Persons per family
  In group quarters

Persons 65 years and over
  In households
Family householder
Nonfamily householder        Male
                             Female
Spouse
Other relatives
Nonrelatives
  In group quarters

**PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS**

Households
1 person
2 persons
3 persons
4 persons
5 persons
6 or more persons

Stub

# FIGURE 3. Illustration of Population Tables

## Table P-2. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The Area
Neighborhoods**

| | The Area 30-101 | Neighborhood 001 | Neighborhood 002 | Neighborhood 003 | Neighborhood 004 | Neighborhood 005 | Neighborhood 006 | Neighborhood 007 | Neighborhood 008 | Neighborhood 009 | Neighborhood 010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total persons | 67 331 | 1 308 | 4 421 | 2 397 | 2 387 | 2 477 | 5 964 | 6 068 | 4 619 | 9 601 | 6 405 |
| Native | 65 951 | 1 278 | 4 193 | 2 349 | 2 349 | 2 431 | 5 801 | 5 986 | 4 535 | 9 458 | 6 254 |
| Born in State of residence | 35 300 | 536 | 2 303 | 1 212 | 1 288 | 1 409 | 2 810 | 2 925 | 2 657 | 5 470 | 3 410 |
| Born in different State | 30 372 | 742 | 1 877 | 1 125 | 1 036 | 1 016 | 2 962 | 3 039 | 1 863 | 3 970 | 2 822 |
| Born abroad, at sea, etc. | 279 | – | 13 | 12 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 22 |
| Foreign born | 1 380 | 30 | 228 | 48 | 48 | 38 | 163 | 163 | 84 | 143 | 151 |
| **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persons 5 to 17 years | 12 808 | 51 | 870 | | | | | | | | |
| Speak only English at home | 12 388 | 51 | 805 | | | | | | | | |
| Speak a language other than English at home | 420 | – | 65 | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish language spoken at home | 119 | – | 30 | | | | | | | | |
| Speak English very well or well | 108 | – | 25 | | | | | | | | |
| Speak English not well or not at all | 11 | – | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Other language spoken at home | 301 | – | 35 | | | | | | | | |
| Speak English very well or well | 273 | – | 28 | | | | | | | | |
| Speak English not well or not at all | 28 | – | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Persons 18 years and over | 49 647 | 1 202 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 46 634 | 1 054 | | | | | | | | | |
| ~~~eak only English at home~~ | | | 622 | | | | | | | | |
| ~~~o language other than English at home~~ | | | 19.0 | | | | | | | | |
| ~~~h language spoken at~~ | 19.6 | 28.7 | 60 | | | | | | | | |
| Ve~~~ English ver~~ | 9 691 | 312 | 36 | | | | | | | | |
| | 39.7 | 50.4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percen~~~an persons 16 years and over~~ | | | 2 6 | | | | | | | | |
| **WORK DISABILITY STATUS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years | 44 540 | 820 | | | | | | | | | |
| With a work disability | 3 598 | 180 | | | | | | | | | |
| Not in labor force | 1 854 | 113 | | | | | | | | | |
| Prevented from working | 1 390 | 94 | | | | | | | | | |
| **PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years | 44 540 | 820 | | | | | | | | | |
| With a public transportation disability | 442 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over | 6 790 | 328 | | | | | | | | | |
| With a public transportation disability | 669 | 50 | | | | | | | | | |

## NEIGHBORHOOD STATISTICS

## Table P-5. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For mea~~~]

**The Area
Neighborhoods**

| | The Area 30-101 | Neighborhood 001 | Neighborhood 002 | Neighborhood 003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INCOME IN 1979** | | | | |
| Households | 26 449 | 929 | 1 872 | 1 206 |
| Less than $5,000 | 3 306 | 373 | 600 | 312 |
| $5,000 to $7,499 | 2 118 | 154 | 276 | 212 |
| $7,500 to $9,999 | 2 424 | 151 | 257 | 191 |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 4 182 | 128 | 287 | 189 |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 3 585 | 61 | 211 | 127 |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 3 354 | 33 | 86 | 113 |
| $25,000 to $34,999 | 4 229 | 15 | 120 | 50 |
| $35,000 to $49,999 | 2 085 | 7 | 20 | 4 |
| $50,000 or more | 1 166 | 7 | 15 | 8 |
| Median | $16 620 | $6 485 | $8 084 | $8 534 |
| Mean | $20 086 | $8 436 | $10 698 | $10 642 |
| Families | 17 757 | 168 | 1 083 | 569 |
| Less than $5,000 | 1 102 | 47 | 255 | 64 |
| $5,000 to $7,499 | 864 | 10 | 118 | 87 |
| $7,500 to $9,999 | 1 204 | 50 | 162 | 111 |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 2 487 | 36 | 183 | 109 |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 2 655 | 13 | 169 | 80 |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 2 779 | 7 | 67 | 88 |
| $25,000 to $34,999 | 3 763 | 5 | 105 | 22 |
| $35,000 to $49,999 | 1 898 | – | 9 | – |
| $50,000 or more | 1 005 | – | 15 | 8 |
| Median | $20 988 | $8 850 | $10 223 | $10 771 |
| Mean | $23 910 | $9 783 | $12 713 | $12 902 |
| Unrelated individuals 15 years and over | 11 727 | 840 | 959 | 787 |
| Less than $2,000 | 1 367 | 96 | 67 | 95 |
| $2,000 to $2,999 | 910 | 98 | 144 | 118 |
| $3,000 to $4,999 | 1 933 | 208 | 235 | 131 |
| $5,000 to $7,999 | 2 119 | 182 | 234 | 176 |
| $8,000 to $9,999 | 1 371 | 82 | 95 | 81 |
| $10,000 to $14,999 | 2 051 | | 103 | 105 |
| $15,000 to $24,999 | | | 81 | 77 |
| $25,000 to $49,999 | | | | 4 |
| $50,000 or more | | | | |
| Median | | | | |

# FIGURE 4. Illustration of Housing Tables

## Table H-1. General Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and 8]

**The Area
Neighborhoods**

| | The Area 30-101 | Neighborhood 001 | Neighborhood 002 | Neighborhood 003 | Neighborhood 004 | Neighborhood 005 | Neighborhood 006 | Neighborhood 007 | Neighborhood 008 | Neighborhood 009 | Neighborhood 010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 28 206 | 1 062 | 2 127 | 1 350 | 1 407 | 1 315 | 2 963 | 2 295 | 1 713 | 3 816 | 2 704 |
| Vacant seasonal and migratory | 8 | – | – | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | – | 2 | – |
| Year-round housing units | 28 198 | 1 062 | 2 127 | 1 349 | 1 406 | 1 314 | 2 961 | 2 294 | 1 713 | 3 814 | 2 704 |
| **YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Tenure by Race and Spanish Origin of Householder** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 16 376 | 55 | | | | | | | 1 308 | 2 413 | 1 723 |
| Percent of occupied housing units | 61.9 | 6.0 | | | | | | | | 65.4 | 65.4 |
| White | 16 045 | 54 | | | | | | | | | 1 710 |
| Black | 35 | – | | | | | | | | | |
| American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut | 119 | – | | | | | | | | | |
| Asian and Pacific Islander[1] | 41 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 136 | – | | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish origin[2] | 252 | – | | | | | | | | | |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 10 084 | 858 | | | | | | | | | |
| White | 9 438 | 798 | | | | | | | | | |
| Black | 72 | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut | 321 | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| Asian and Pacific Islander[1] | 31 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | 222 | 17 | | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish origin[2] | 373 | 32 | | | | | | | | | |
| **Vacancy Status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vacant housing units | 1 738 | 149 | | | | | | | | | |
| For sale only | 367 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Vacant less than 6 months | 295 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| For rent | 984 | 107 | | | | | | | | | |
| Vacant less than 2 months | 668 | 84 | | | | | | | | | |
| Held for occasional use | 84 | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| Other vacants | 303 | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Boarded up | 15 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year-round housing units | 582 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 56 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 423 | | | | | | | | | | |

## Table H-2. Selected Housing Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols,~~~]

**The Area
Neighborhoods**

| | The Area 30-101 | Neighborhood 001 | Neighborhood 002 | Neighborhood 003 | Neighborhood 004 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT** | | | | | |
| Owner-occupied housing units | 16 367 | 50 | 782 | 348 | 366 |
| 1979 to March 1980 | 2 514 | 9 | 90 | 53 | 26 |
| 1975 to 1978 | 4 744 | 11 | 147 | 67 | 85 |
| 1970 to 1974 | 2 645 | 5 | 76 | 61 | 57 |
| 1960 to 1969 | 3 086 | – | 145 | 25 | 45 |
| 1950 to 1959 | 2 354 | 12 | 107 | 47 | 57 |
| 1949 or earlier | 1 024 | 13 | 217 | 95 | 96 |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 10 096 | 896 | 1 096 | 830 | 862 |
| 1979 to March 1980 | 6 014 | 393 | 564 | 539 | 585 |
| 1975 to 1978 | 2 633 | 286 | 321 | 164 | 164 |
| 1970 to 1974 | 783 | 147 | 117 | 72 | 48 |
| 1960 to 1969 | 411 | 47 | 45 | 23 | 24 |
| 1959 or earlier | 255 | 23 | 49 | 32 | 41 |
| **BATHROOMS** | | | | | |
| Year-round housing units | 28 199 | 1 069 | 2 127 | 1 290 | 1 360 |
| No bathroom or only a half bath | 690 | 143 | 213 | 22 | |
| 1 complete bathroom | 16 295 | 906 | 1 756 | | |
| 1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s) | 4 300 | 12 | | | |
| 2 or more complete bathrooms | 6 914 | | | | |
| Owner-occupied housing units | | | | | |
| No bathroom or only a half bath | | | | | |
| 1 complete bath~~~ | | | | | |

## Narrative Profiles

The narrative profiles are designed to highlight some of the population and housing data contained in the tables produced for the NSP. A nine-page narrative profile is provided for each neighborhood. Each profile covers a variety of subjects, such as marital status, educational attainment, income and poverty status, and the characteristics of the neighborhood's housing units. See figure 6 for excerpts from a profile.

## Geographic Definition of Neighborhoods

This portion of the NSP report specifies what census geographic areas, such as blocks and tracts, are found within the NPA and each neighborhood. (See figure 5.) For each neighborhood, the lowest level of census geography necessary to define the neighborhood is provided.

As mentioned earlier, if neighborhood maps are not available, a user can obtain 1980 block statistics maps to determine what specific census areas

FIGURE 5. A Section of the "Geographic Definition of Neighborhoods"
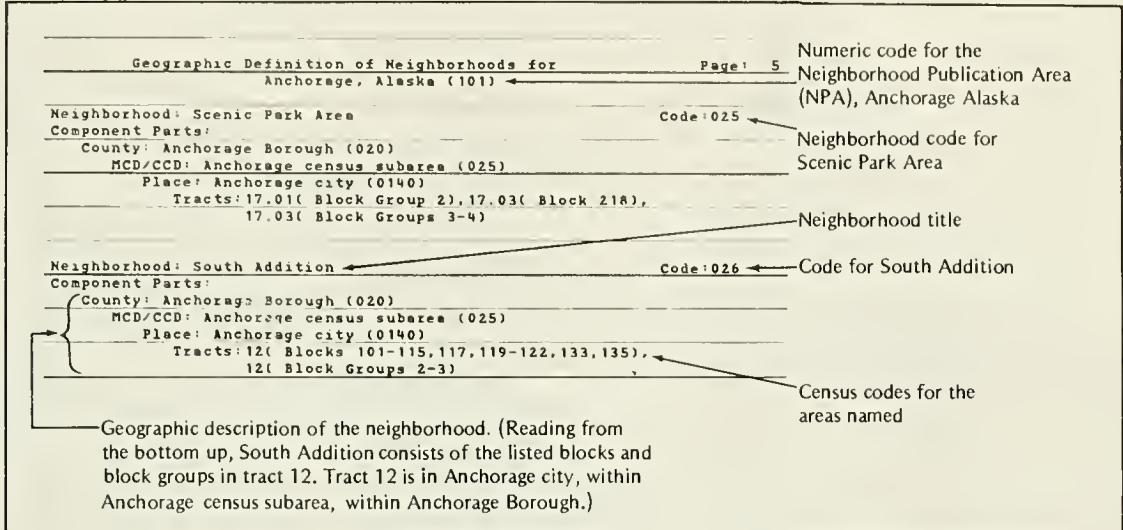


make up a particular neighborhood, using the "Geographic Definition of Neighborhoods" listing.

There are two approaches to obtaining the necessary block statistics maps. One is to purchase a complete printed set of maps for an area. This is the best approach for users interested in many or all neighborhoods in the area. (An order form for the maps can be obtained from

Customer Services at the Census Bureau.) The other approach is to buy individual map sheets—the least expensive approach for a user interested in only a few neighborhoods in a small section of the total area. The Census Bureau offers photoreproductions of individual sheets, and State Data Centers may, as well. (See the section "How Do I Obtain Neighborhood Data?")

FIGURE 6.

Part of a Neighborhood
Narrative Profile

**Educational Attainment (Tables P-2 and P-6)**

Of those 25 years old and over in Neighborhood 062, 15.0 percent had a grade school education or less, and 66.3 percent were high school graduates, including 32.3 percent who had completed one or more years of college.* About 10.7 percent of the population 25 years old and over in Neighborhood 062 had completed 4 years or more of college. 61.5 percent of White persons 25 years old and were high school graduates, while 11.4 percent had completed more of college.* 81.3 percent of Black persons 25 ⌐er were high school graduates', while 11.4 percent ¬ore of college.*

**Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker (Table P-4)**

Neighborhood 06 ⌐
occupat: 06 ⌐residents were employed in a variety of
They included 259 in administrative support
ng clerical. Another 169 persons said they
¬duction, craft, and repair occupations, and
¬ofessional specialty occupations.*

**NPA: 164**         Oakland, Calif.
**NEIGHBORHOOD: 062**

## II. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

According to the census, 2,756 persons lived in Neighborhood 062 on April 1, 1980. They comprised 0.8 percent of the NPA's total population of 339,337.

**Race and Spanish Origin (Tables P-1 and P-6)**

The census showed that Neighborhood 062 had 987 Whites; 1,175 Blacks; 33 American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts; and 329 Asians and Pacific Islanders. Persons of Spanish origin (who may be of any race) numbered 355.

**Nativity, Ancestry, and Language (Tables P-2 and P-3)**

The percent foreign born in Neighborhood 062 was 14.9 percent.
The ⌐ ¬n born category relates to first generation immigrants.
On ⌐ ¬r ⌐ ancestry can reflect several generations of
⌐origin. In the 1980 census, the neighborhood
; of English ancestry, 68 persons of Italian
¬ons of German ancestry.*

**School Enrollment (Table P-2)**

In Neighborhood 062, 1,023 persons aged 3 and over were enrolled in school. They included 30 in nursery schools, 601 in kindergarten through eighth grade, and 207 in high school.* Of the students in grades K-12, 9.2 percent were enrolled in private schools. The 185 persons enrolled in colleges included only those students living in the neighborhood while attending school. (These enrollment figures do not include students who attended schools in the neighborhood but who lived elsewhere nor students whose parental homes were in the neighborhood but who lived elsewhere while attending college.) Of persons 16 to 19 years old residing in the neighborhood, 0.0 percent were not enrolled in schools and were not high school graduates and thus may be considered dropouts.

¬me is another indicator of ethnic diversity.
¬s 791 persons aged 5 to 17 years old, 208 or
¬orted speaking a language other than English
¬e persons in this age group who spoke a
¬English at home, 27.9 percent were reported
¬ng those 18 and over, 22.4 percent reported
¬other than English at home * About 119 or
¬hese adults were reported to be Spanish
¬sons who were reported to speak a language
¬.0 percent of the children and 32.5 percent
¬e adults in Neighborhood 062 reported that they could speak
¬¬lish not well or not at all.*

**Year-Round Housing Units (Table H-1)**

The 1980 census showed that of the 1,018 year-round occupied
¬nits ⌐ ¬ighborhood 062, 47.2 percent were occupied by
¬y renters. The comparable figures for
¬nt owner-occupied and 57.1 percent
¬re 65 vacant housing units in this
¬al vacancy rate of 6.6 percent and a
¬.2 percent.

**Income and Poverty Status (Tables P-5 and P-6)**

Perhaps the main indicators of a population's economic well-being are income measures. The median income in 1979 of households in Neighborhood 062 was $13,104. (This means it is estimated that half had incomes below and half above this figure). Households with incomes less than $7,500 were 25.1 percent of all households in the neighborhood, while households with incomes of $25,000 or more constituted 16.2 percent of the households; the remaining 58.7 percent of the households had incomes between $7,500 and $25,000.*

**Value, Mortgages, and Monthly Costs (Tables H-1 and H-4)**

Financial data for Neighborhood 062 show that the median value for specified owner-occupied homes (i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical ¬office on the property) was $58,800 as compared to $67,600 for ¬whole. The median contract rent paid for rental ¬in the neighborhood was $228 as compared to $202

The median income in 1979 for families in the neighborhood was $13,514.* The median income for White families in the neighborhood was $15,072.* The median income for Black families in the neighborhood was $12,158.* For unrelated individuals 15 years old and over in the neighborhood, the median income in 1979 was $8,900.* On a per capita income basis, every man, woman, and child in Neighborhood 062 averaged $5,739 in 1979.

The poverty threshold for a four-person family was $7,412 in 1979. There was a total of 608 persons below the poverty level in 1979 in Neighborhood 062, or 21.5 percent of all persons for whom poverty status was determined.* Related children under 18 years represented 49.3 percent of the poverty Population in Neighborhood 062.

¬neighborhood, 65.5 percent of the specified
¬housing units were mortgaged, and 34.5 percent
¬gaged.* The median selected-monthly-owner housing
¬borhood units with a mortgage was $322 and $79 for
¬¬tgaged.* Selected monthly owner housing costs are
¬mortgage payments, real estate taxes, property
¬utilities.

¬rental units showed that for the specified
¬¬d housing units in Neighborhood 062 (i.e.,
¬¬d housing units except one-family houses on 10 or
more acres), the median gross rent was $277. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (fuels and water).

## Examples of Uses for Neighborhood Data

Use by neighborhood organizations or community groups in:

planning day-care centers

requesting local governments to provide playgrounds

encouraging minority voter registration

planning supportive programs for children in poverty or elderly living alone

Use by church groups in:

organizing membership drives

designing health and welfare services

Use by human services planning and research organizations in:

determining specific service needs, such as "Meals-on-Wheels" programs

documenting needs in applications for funding

studying the need to build new facilities or shift existing programs to new locations such as relocating a day-care center

Use by economic development organizations in:

estimating the likely demand for additional shopping and service facilities in neighborhoods

anticipating areas where declining demand is likely

## HOW THE DATA ARE USED

The following areas of use are covered in this section: school location, after-school use of school facilities, housing programs, assistance programs for the elderly and handicapped, and assessing day-care needs. The examples generally deal with the use of neighborhood data, but often other types of small-area census data, touched on later, would be equally suitable. Specific neighborhood report tables (e.g., P-1, P-2, H-3, or H-5) are cited to help in locating the relevant data.

Please note that census data are rarely sufficient in themselves to describe a neighborhood issue or problem completely. Frequently, local organizations will need to collect data themselves or obtain data collected by local agencies. Sometimes estimates (or "guesstimates") will need to be developed by using whatever local data are available, even if they are far from adequate. Local data collection or estimating will become increasingly important as census data get older, especially in rapidly changing neighborhoods.

## Education

Community groups often have an interest in issues concerning education, such as the location of public schools, after-school programs for youth, and training opportunities for high school dropouts. Census statistics generally are useful in analyzing education issues and helping to decide the best course of action.

**School Location**—A neighborhood organization seeking to influence a school board's decision on where to place a new school, expanding an existing school, or closing an existing one may find the census a source of factual information to support its case. Generally, the number of children, by age, in the neighborhood, and perhaps nearby neighborhoods, as well, are important in such decisionmaking. For example, figures from table P-1 showing more children under 5 years than 5 to 9 or 10 to 14 suggest that more classroom space may be needed, especially if classrooms currently are filled to capacity.

The statistics found in table P-6 which furnish data on the number under 5 years and 5 to 14 by race and Spanish origin would be important to consider, too, in connection with assessing the likely composition of the student body of a new or existing school in future years. In a similar vein, other characteristics of neighborhoods involved might be important, such as the number of school-age children in homes where a language other than English is spoken (table P-2) and the number of children in poverty (table P-5). If such statistics demonstrate that the children of the neighborhood or school have a special need (e.g., for special instruction in English) more pronounced than elsewhere, a neighborhood organization or parent-teachers' association is more likely to be successful in seeking the necessary resources.

Persons establishing a private school might find income statistics (table P-5) for the area from which the school may draw to be helpful in planning the tuition structure. Others planning a parochial school would probably find local church membership records the best source of data, but they would also gain from studying census small-area statistics which would present family composition, age structure, and other characteristics about the total community. If they did not intend to limit school enrollment to children of their own faith, this broader community data would help in anticipating future enrollment.

**After-School Use of School Facilities**—Neighborhood or other community organizations may be interested in starting after-school programs that would address various community needs. Likely to be of concern are "latch-key" children (ones left on their own between the end of the school day and the early evening hours because their parents work), dropouts who need help preparing for high school equivalency exams, and unemployed persons in need of job training. School buildings often are very suitable for programs addressing such needs.

Neighborhood statistics provide a variety of information that will be helpful in deciding whether to establish such programs and how to implement them. The following are the most directly related, though they often are not the statistics that would be ideal for a particular use.
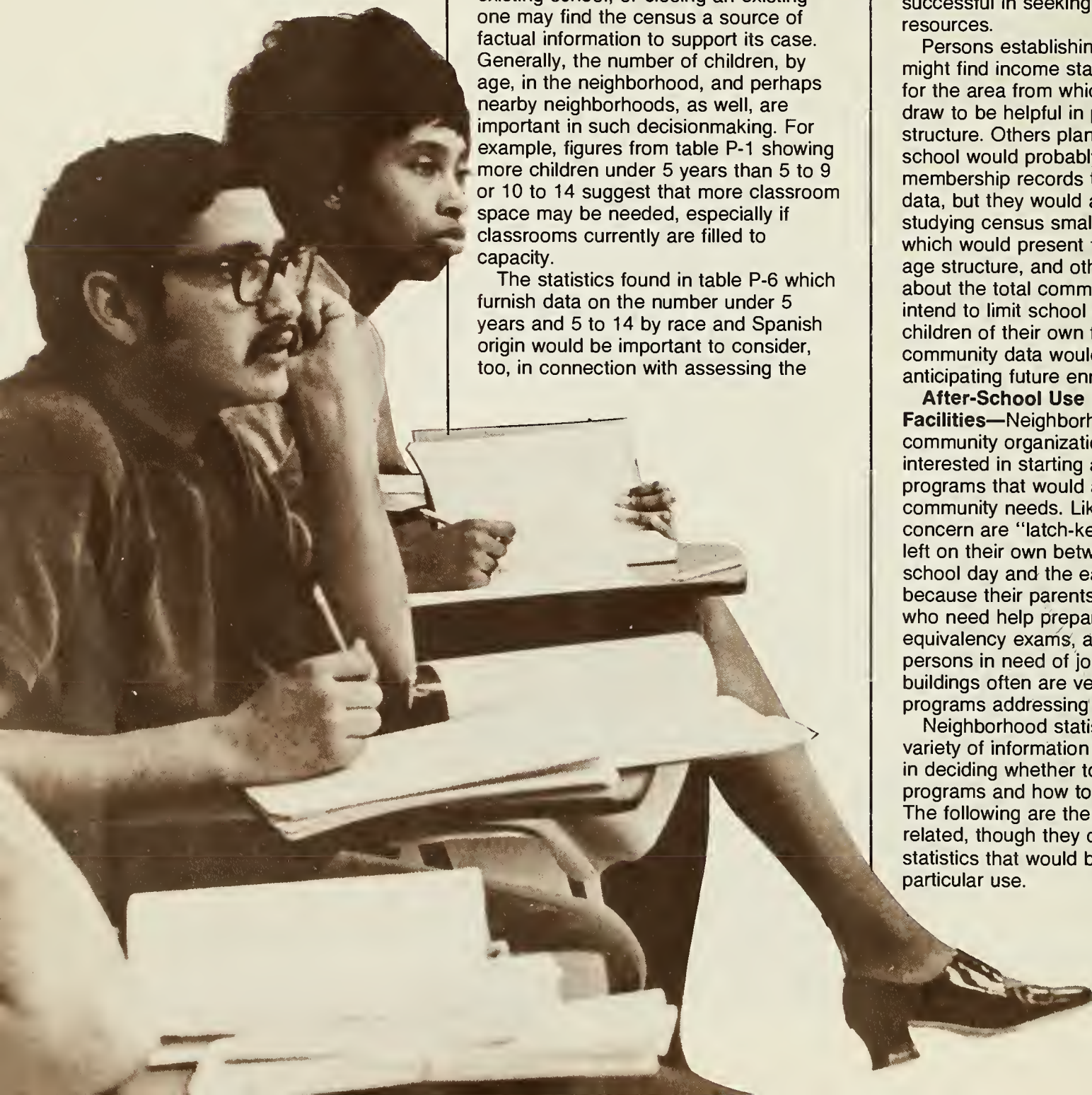
*On latch-key children*—the number of one-parent families with own children under 18 years (derivable from table P-3—subtract the number of married-couple families with own children under 18 from the total number of families with own children under 18), and the number of females, in the labor force, with children under 6 and 6 to 17 (found in table P-4). Each of these figures could be expressed as a percentage (for example, the first as the percentage of all families with children under 18 that such one-parent families represent) to suggest the magnitude of the potential problem group and make comparison with other areas easier. Since there is some overlap between the two types of figures (one-parent families with children and females in the labor force with children), they should not be added together.

*On dropouts*—the number of persons 16 to 19 years old who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates and, of those, the number unemployed (table P-2).

*On training the unemployed*—the number of unemployed (total and female), given in table P-4 and given by race and Spanish origin in table P-6. Other labor force statistics in the same table, such as the number of employed persons by occupation and by industry, provide useful background information for planning job training.

Such data aid in understanding the nature and magnitude of problems and in comparing one area to another or to the Neighborhood Publication Area. Neighborhoods or other community groups may need to do this kind of basic analysis to gain funding or other support for their programs. Locally generated data may be needed, too, in order to pinpoint specific problems and issues more precisely.

## Housing Programs

Adequate housing for residents is sometimes a concern of neighborhood organizations, and census data can be very useful in determining the extent of housing problems and how one neighborhood compares with others. Such information can be important in planning a volunteer home-improvement effort, making a grant application, or convincing officials of the extent of housing problems.

Some key indicators of housing quality can be found in tables H-1 and H-2 of the neighborhood data; for example, counts of units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, having no bathroom or only a half bath, or not having complete kitchen facilities; number of boarded-up housing units; number of persons per room; and value of owner-occupied units (e.g., the number valued at less than $10,000). Figures on the number of low-rent units, found in table H-4, might also be relevant. Statistics such as these for neighborhoods with housing problems can help community groups or planners make an effective case for low-interest home improvement loans, building code enforcement, assistance in home renovation, and related programs.
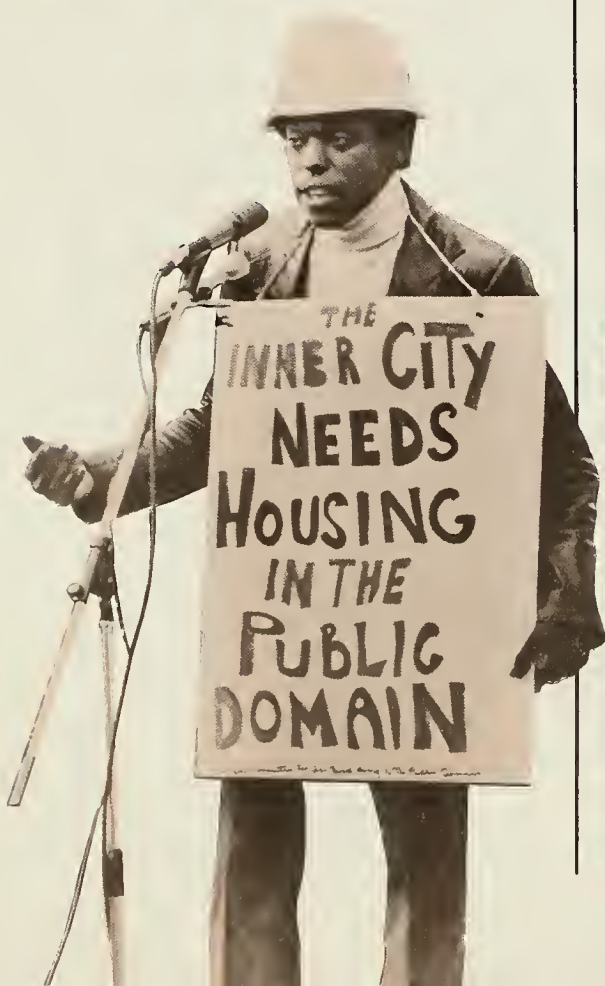
## Assistance Programs for Elderly and Handicapped

Many elderly and handicapped people have special needs for assistance which neighborhood organizations may try to meet. The needs may be particularly great in an older neighborhood where younger people have moved away and there is a large number of elderly residents (see table P-1).

**Housing for the Elderly**—A neighborhood or other community organization may want to consider the housing conditions of the elderly, particularly if the area has many elderly poor (which can be learned from table P-5). The elderly are likely to be living in the area's older housing (counts of units by year structure was built are found in table H-3), may be living alone (the count of persons 65 and over who are nonfamily householders—in table P-1—approximates this number but also might include some living with nonrelatives), and may not have resources adequate for today's higher heating bills, maintenance expenses, and other necessities.

The neighborhood statistics tables do not separately show characteristics of housing units occupied by elderly people. Looking at statistics on all housing in the area, though, will help to pinpoint and document problems which may be overrepresented in the housing of the elderly, such as aging housing units, incomplete plumbing or kitchen facilities, and heating equipment (table H-2) likely to be inadequate for the area (such as room heaters without flues). Supplemented by information from local sources (perhaps a sample survey of the area's elderly or observations of church leaders, public health nurses, or others who have contact with elderly), a neighborhood or other community organization should be able to present as effective a case as possible to encourage voluntary action, contributions from local businesses and residents, or government assistance.

**Transportation Problems**—Doing shopping and other activities outside the home is a problem for many elderly and handicapped. Data on the number of neighborhood residents with a "public transportation disability" are found in table P-2 of the neighborhood data, and



separate figures are shown for persons 16 to 64 years and 65 years and over. These data provide an estimate of the number of people who may be in need of assistance. The actual number in need would be lower, since some would already have satisfactory arrangements for accomplishing outside-the-home activities.

If neighborhood group representatives think the data suggest that action is needed, then they should get a better estimate of the number in need by contacting senior citizens' group representatives; door-to-door counting; seeking expressions of interest through announcements in local papers, radio, and TV; or other techniques. They should also look at the data for adjoining neighborhoods with the possibility of a joint effort in mind.

The neighborhood representatives may also find the data useful in seeking help from the local government. For example, if their neighborhood has a larger number of persons potentially in need than most other neighborhoods, they might be more likely to obtain funding assistance to help defray the cost of a neighborhood effort to provide transportation or in some other way assist people who have restricted mobility.

There are other locally sponsored transportation programs that require little or no government help. For example, a neighborhood organization may set up a voluntary program in which retired persons with automobiles could volunteer to drive those in need free of cost or for the cost of gasoline and upkeep.

"A neighborhood may want to consider the housing conditions of the elderly"

**Meals for Shut-Ins**—A neighborhood organization investigating the need for a "Meals-on-Wheels" or similar program for its neighborhood would find neighborhood census data a good starting point. The count of persons 75 to 84 years and 85 years and over found in table P-1 provides a rough estimate of the total who may be in need of this kind of service. Another, partially overlapping, figure which suggests a potential need is the count of persons 65 years and over with a public transportation disability (table P-2).

While these figures do not reveal what the actual demand for a meals program would be, they indicate the potential need of each neighborhood. If the figures are large, the neighborhood organization might begin a program—actively seek out shut-ins who want the service, develop a volunteer staff, seek sources of food, and so forth. If the figures are small, a more informal approach might be chosen, involving locating and aiding persons in need through individual arrangements. If needs are great and extend to more than one neighborhood, assistance might be requested from local government agencies.

## Assessing Day-Care Requirements

A neighborhood's need for day-care facilities depends upon a variety of conditions, such as the number of employed women with small children, availability of day care at major places of employment, and availability of retired relatives or neighbors who might care for children. Census neighborhood data can be of value in assessing some of these conditions.

Table P-1 furnishes the number of children under 5. Table P-2 shows the number of children (3 years or older) enrolled in nursery school. Table P-4 gives the number of women with children under 6 years old and the number of such women in the labor force (working or looking for work). Table P-4 furnishes median and mean family income, the number of families in various income brackets, and number and percent of families below the poverty level. It also gives the number of families below the poverty level with children under 6 years old, the number of such families with female householders, and related data.

These census data are of value in determining the general need for this kind of facility, and for comparing areas and getting a rough idea of where day-care centers might be most needed. The number of women in the labor force with children under 6 is especially important, since this group would include most potential users of day-care service. Also, there may be many instances, particularly in high poverty areas, of women who are not in the labor force (that is, not employed and not looking for work) but who would seek employment if they could arrange for the care of their children.

The census data do not measure actual demand, though. Additional information, perhaps collected door-to-door in the neighborhood or by notices in the local newspaper or on radio, would be required for that.

## Economic Revitalization

An adequate neighborhood data base is essential for planning economic revitalization efforts, and NSP data can be an important part. Community leaders and planners need to know the number of people, family composition, age, income level, type of housing, and other NSP data for each neighborhood. Such data, in combination with data on existing shops and service establishments, can aid in identifying underserved or overserved local areas and, in turn, anticipating where good potential exists for new businesses and where existing businesses may begin to experience decline in profitability.

The neighborhood data also can be helpful in related planning and decisionmaking. For example, the composition of the population and nature of the housing are important determinants of the types of stores and product lines that are needed. Data on the availability of automobiles will help in assessing the need to institute or improve public transportation to assist people in reaching commercial sections.

## HOW DO I OBTAIN NEIGHBORHOOD DATA?

Neighborhood Statistics Program reports were provided directly to the contact persons for participating communities and to State Data Centers. They also are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

*Local Contact Person*—The contact person, generally a staff member of a city or county planning agency, received materials for the NPA neighborhoods consisting of:

(1) the six population and five housing tables,

(2) a narrative profile for each neighborhood,

(3) a "Geographic Definition of Neighborhoods," and

(4) the text (introductory and appendix materials).

Also, some local agencies may purchase additional neighborhood data available on computer tape. To learn if particular areas are in the NSP and what agencies are responsible, contact your planning agency, State Data Center, or the nearest Census Bureau regional office (See figure 7.)
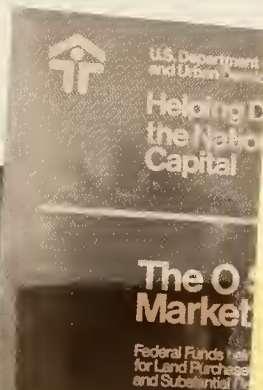
*State Data Centers*—The State Data Center program is a cooperative program between the Census Bureau and individual States to distribute census products and provide services. Each State Data Center (SDC) has the materials noted above for the neighborhood programs within its State. Most SDC's also can provide the neighborhood computer tape files (which contain more detailed tables and more material on race and Spanish origin than appear in the neighborhood tables), customized printouts from the tape files, and microfiche of the neighborhood materials given to local contacts. There is usually a charge for these data products.

The Census Bureau's regional offices or Customer Services (see below) can provide SDC addresses and phone numbers.

*Census Bureau*—Customer Services at the Census Bureau is a central source for most of the neighborhood statistics products, such as the standard tables, narrative profiles, neighborhood geographic listings, and tape files. NSP products on paper or microfiche are available for each NPA. Prices vary according to the number of neighborhoods in an NPA. For example,

for Baltimore, MD, paper copy (2,850 pages) is $370, and microfiche is $22; Hartford, CT, paper copy (223 pages) is $48, and microfiche, $10. Many local libraries have microfiche readers available for public use. Computer tape files must be ordered by State.

Customer Services does not handle neighborhood maps or computer printouts. If you are unable to obtain maps showing neighborhood boundaries and want to prepare your own, Customer Services can furnish information on what block statistics maps you will need and how to order them. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, 301/763-4100.

The Bureau's regional offices are a good source of information on what areas have neighborhood data and of guidance on understanding and using the data. Their addresses and phone numbers appear in figure 7.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Census Bureau also makes results of the 1980 census available in reports for many other kinds of areas. For people interested in statistics for small areas, *Census Tracts* reports may be very important. Census tracts, which average around 4,000 in population, are subdivisions of metropolitan areas and some additional counties. The reports provide a wide variety of 1980 data for the census tracts.

A limited set of data is available for blocks, very small areas generally bounded by four streets or roads and averaging around 100 in population. Blocks for which data have been prepared are generally in urbanized areas and cities of 10,000 or more people. Block data appear in *Block Statistics* reports on microfiche.

If you need more information about 1980 census products and services you can turn to several other Census Bureau publications. In particular, the 1980 *Users' Guide* is a comprehensive reference source. Also, *Data User News* (the Census Bureau's monthly newsletter) and the *Monthly Product Announcement* (a free product listing) are excellent sources of up-to-date information about what's available. For information on how to obtain them, contact your regional office or Customer Services.

FIGURE 7.   **Census Bureau Regional Information Services**

**Atlanta, GA** Room 625, 1365 Peachtree Street, N.E., 30309.   404/881-2274

**Boston, MA** 10th Floor, 441 Stuart Street, 02116.   617/223-0226

**Charlotte, NC** Suite 800, 230 South Tryon Street, 28202.   704/371-6144

**Chicago, IL** Suite 1304, 55 E. Jackson Boulevard, 60604.   312/353-0980

**Dallas, TX** Room 3C54, 1100 Commerce Street, 75242.   214/767-0625

**Denver, CO** P.O. Box 26750, 7655 W. Mississippi Avenue, 26750. 303/234-5825

**Detroit, MI** Room 565, Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse, 231 West Lafayette Street, 48226.   313/226-4675

**Kansas City, KS** One Gateway Center, 4th and State Streets, 66101. 913/236-3728

**Los Angeles, CA** Room 810, 11777 San Vicente Boulevard, 90049. 213/209-6612

**New York, NY** Room 37-130, Federal Office Building, 26 Federal Plaza, 10278.   212/ 264-4730

**Philadelphia, PA** Room 9244, William J. Green, Jr. Federal Building, 600 Arch Street, 19106. 215/597-8313

**Seattle, WA** Lake Union Building, 1700 Westlake Avenue, North, 98109. 206/ 442-7080